REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SPEECH BY SENATOR PENTON ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION-OPPOSITION TO INFLATION-THE RES-OLUTION FOR A HOLIDAY RECESS, DEFEATED-THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL DEBATED AND PASSED-THE HOUSE CONCURS IN THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL FOR THE REDEMP-TION OF THE LOAN OF 1858-ANOTHER LONG DEBATE ON THE SALARY QUESTION-THE SAL ARY OF MEMBERS FINALLY FIXED AT \$6,000.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1873. The Senate met at noon.

Mr. BOOK (Dem., Me.) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of certain persons, and took occasion to present his views of the present policy for the government of Indians. He thought it a farce and an outrage. The Indians are con stantly being wronged, and he hoped some measure would be adopted to have good government for them All the troubles now arose from defective legislation The bill was laid over.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee or Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to increase the number of seamen in the pavy to 10,000, without amendment, and asked that it be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) had no objection to the bill being considered now, but he was opposed to its passage, and would resist it.

Mr. SUNNER (Lab. Rep., Mass.)—I think it had better cover hill to more than the cover hill to make the cover hill the cover hill

The bill was laid over.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the omunities on Finance to inquire into the expediency of ducing National expenditures by abolishing the office

APRROM BY ME. PENTON ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. The morning nour here expired, and Mr. FENTON (Lab. Rep., N. Y.), proceeded to address the Senate on the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance present financial disorder, but rather I would be glad to take a step in the direction of improvement. I do not doubt that timely application would have in a great degree, if not wholly, averted the existing derangement, But that is past, and it is the part of statesmanship to reate a healthy condition by careful and well-dered remedies. The financial problem is one of scope. It embraces the questions of debt and taxation of banking and currency, which are in a great measure

prices.

Our financial situation has been distinguished by two features. On the one hand taxation, swollen and amplified by the inexorable demands of a prolonged war, has pressed upon us with its complicated burdens. On the other side, an inflated currency and the activity created other side, an inflated currency and the activity created by war have raised prices and stimulated projects upon a flections standard, and imparted an air of buoyancy and speculative spirit to our commercial life. The latter has served to make the former seem less oppressive, white, in fact, if has led to continual excess. We have met high prices with high nominal resources. The exhibitation of this elastic vitality has served to balwace the pair of taxation.

We must descend from this elevated plane of hollow presports to the level of solid values and stable security. We must get back some way, and it is for us to outcome whether it shall be by the abrupt and rainous process, or by well-prepared and comparatively easy methods. The return, at best, is as arduous and trying as the ascent was smooth and fascinating. Already, in-

as the account was smooth and fascinating. Already, it stead of expanded prices and inspirited activity, whave seen shrinking values and depressed enterprise. Man less easily pay their debts some are pushed thankruptey; producers receive less for their productions, business is restive, and the laborer in many distant and of employment.

bank carrier; producers receive less for their productions, tourness is restive, and the laborer in many distincts to out of employment.

It is chalmed that the value of our money is gradually and steadily advancing. If the premium on gold be the true index it is not so clear. But without accepting this ductuating scale as at all lines the correct measure—remembering that gold is a commodity, and low because of the scanty demand—and taking the general range of prices as the more reliable standard, it is true that there has been a rise in the value of money. It has acquired areaster purchasing power. Shall we take advantage of this fact? If we make any permanent progress toward specie payments, it must be attended by an appreciation of the currency. Such progress we all profess to seek, and to it we caim to direct the policy of the country. To accomplish it the circulating medium must be brought to the measure of specie. Tals may be done by a gradual and moderate reduction of the quantity of paper. At least this is the way which does not lead up to ourseling highls and down to horriole depths. I do not know what gentlemen mean when they speak of an equalization of the commercial value of the paper carrency with coin, unless it be upon the basis of the extent. The principle for which I content has been well lowing clear shift Crimpact form:

When a content issued incorrectible page, pates, they candard at home, and rises for the price for the former of the paper desired to define a content in the create the following clear shift Crimpact for the paper of the formers of the content has been well having clear shift Crimpact for the paper of the paper of the content on the counter of the paper of the state of the content in the create of the formate of the counter of the lowing clear shift create in the create of the formate of the shift of the counter of the lowing clear shift create in the create of the formate of the shift of the counter of the line of the counter of the line of the line of the counter of the lin

must note base than the cost of seading coin of buildon abroad, it above successed them success.

There is still another point which urgently demands a return to the gold standard. Increased and that list value is expressed to make the gold standard. Increased the same property of an excessive and vituated currency. I gave it as my best judgment, in some views submitted to the sounder during the last ression, that the individual indentedness of the country was full \$8,00,000,000. After a careful examination of the subject since I am sure I did not averstate the amount. The late Coasus Report gives the public innebtedness of the States, including that of cities counties and town, at a little less than \$60,000,000. From the search I have been able to make of statesies bearing upon this point. I am persunded that this sum is \$250,000,000 too small. Take the onse of New York as an illustration. The ceasus Report puts it down at \$150,000,000. But by a carefully prepared statement of the late constitutional commission of that State, made March I, 1873, the aggregate bonded indebtedness of cities, villages, counties, and town as given at \$210,000,000. So I consider myself safe in stating that the indebtedness of the country—national. State, local, and individual—camnot fail much short of \$12,000,000.000. Te any other people such an enormous indebtedness could be a received.

not fail much short of \$1,200,000,000. To any other people such an enormous indebtedness would be appalling: to us the lesson is obvious. But this is not all. I have not included the railroad bond and mortgage indebtedness, which must come up to \$60,000,000; it is probably more. So, without embracing current becauses oitherations, such as bank of interest alone that we do the formation of interest alone that we have not because and other business paper, to me of interest alone that we have not been on a such as bank of interest alone that we have not been or alone that we have not been or a such as a such as bank of interest alone that we have not been or the such papers in faily \$7,000,000. No matter to whom paid, so far as it effects industry. This is the substrature upon which all indebtedness rests.

Again, when we look at our import and export business we find there is something wrong there. Overtrading, are waiting-maid of an inflated currency, here loo frequently exhibits itself. High imports in vain attempt to ourself the An examination leads at once to the fact that the effect of a derangement of the currency is to derange trade. To be sure the devergence are not uniform. I do no ported at a recent lecture by such as a sure and the sure of the currency is to derange trately speaking, an uniavorable balance is rather the effect than the cause. While, therefore, a more favorable state of trade to us is altogether desirable, we shall best promote such a condition by maxing our currency equivalent to gold.

This leads me to repeat that for a resumption by the flowers man there must be a radical to far a feature to a sure of the covernment there must be a radical derivation of a steady flow of gold and sliver from America and Anstraios into Europe are to raise general prices in France, whose work has lately appeared, supported by a recent English authority, takes the other view by a recent English authority, takes the other view and to admit that the volume of our currency and the condition of the country o

toward the specie condition. Theoretically all admit the importance of a return, but most persons are reluctant to do what will insure it. During the war, and for several years after, there was but one view of the currency question that found public utterance. Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch concurred in opinion. So intent the work of contraction was Secretary McCulloch in 1866, that the business men of the West and South-West asked to have a limit fixed to the amount of currency to be withdrawn by him each month. In obedience to this demand the Senate added to a resolution indorsing the Secretary's policy of contraction this provise, "That of United States notes not more than \$1,000,000 may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than \$4,000,000 in any one month."

Subsequently the amount of currency was limited to \$156,000,000, and, as you know, the policy of contraction was abandoned. Suppose we had continued retiring the paper money at a moderate rate, and in the same ratio put the gold into circulation which we have kept in the Treasury; the process would not have continued long before the Government would have been in a situation to resume without producing serious hardship.

I hardly need say that I am in favor for the pending resolution offered by my associate upon the Committee on Finance, Mr. Bayard, and I likwise support the one introduced by the chairman, Mr. Sherman, so far as it may be construed to favor a return of specie payments. Of other propositions, the best I have seen is the bill of my honorable friend, Mr. Sunmer. If it does not wholly warrant the hope of specie resumption, at least it would prevent our getting further off from it. I thank him for this contribution on behalf of a question, the importance of their commanding position, would have given imperus to our work and increased confidence to the depressed the importance of resuming specie payments. They admit that resumption, and they are both wrong in itself practical recommen

of the paper.

Apparently of the opinion, however, that immediat Apparently of the opinion, however, that immediate resumption is impracticable, both the President and Secretary share a too common idea that the usefulness of our existing currency would be enhanced it it could somehow acquire "elasticity," so that it might adapt itself to the fluctuating domands of changing seasons. This means inflation—an irredeemable currency grows with what it feeds on, and once out, it does not voluntarily return.

Mr. CROZIER (Rep., Kan.) said he desired to submit Air CROZIER (RSP., Kan.) said he desired to show ome remarks on the pending resolution, but was no prepared to do so to-day. He asked that it be laid aside or the present, and that the Senate proceed to the con-dictration of the bill for the relief of settlers on the bare Indian lands, which was of importance to the

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said he did not desire to in Mr. MORKILL (Rep., Me.) said he did not desire to in-terfore with the Senator from Kansar, and as soon as his bill should be disposed of he would ask to have the Special Navai Appropriation bill taken up. Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Mun.) gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the House resolution to ad-journ on Friday next. The question being put, the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to indefinitely postpone its further consideration, and the Yeas and Nays being demanded, the motion to postpone was agreed to by a vote of 57 Yeas to 37 Nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the House bill to repeat the Bankrupt act and refer it to a Jadiciary Committee.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) moved that the Senate take

up the House bill making a special appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the navy. Mr. SUMNER inquired if this bill was to meet ex

Mr. SUMNER inquired if this bill was to mee, expenses already incurred.

Mr. MORRILL replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMNER—No part of ints appropriation is to be applied to anything in future?

Mr. MORRILL—No. Sir.

Mr. SUMNER—I am ready and willing to run the line distinctly. I am against the appropriation of another dollar in any such direction. I am not disposed to discuss these expenditures now, though I regret most sincerely that they were made. I shall say nothing about it. The facts are not yet sufficiently before the country. I think it my days to declare that this expenditure should stop this hour, this minute. I think it an illustrated expenditure.

mened expenditure. Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) moved to strike out tha ortion of the bili allowing transfer of funds of one areau to another. He was in favor of the appropria-on, but with that provision in it amounted to a lump lim, and there was no necessity for it as Congress is in

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said we had been saved Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said we had been saved from a war by the judicious conduct of the Exceptive officers of the Government. Spain had a naval force in Cuban waters alone as great as the entire naval force of the United States. We had not a single ship affoat that could compete with one of the ironclads of Spain. We were unterly defenseless, and the judgment displayed by the Secretary in putting the navy in a condition for war was commendable in the highest degree.

war was commendable it the inguest acgree.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 46 Yens to 7 Nays.
Messrs, Roy, Cooper, Gouldhwaite, Hamilton (Md.).
Kelley, McCreery and Sievenson, all Democrats, voting

e negative, 5 o'clock the Squate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ind.) rising to a personal explanation, said that his remark yesterday in reference to Jay Cooke & Co. seemed to have been mis understood by some persons. He had not meant to b understood as meaning that any member of the House had introduced the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupte; law, as the attorney of Jay Cooke & Co. What he did mean was that the lawyers of that firm had procured the bill to be introduced.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Ind.), from the Judiciary Com mittee, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that Com-mittee to send for persons and papers in the inquiry as to the official conduct of Judge Busteed of Alsoama; and a resolution instructing that Committee to inquire and report whether Judge Durell of Louisiana should be impeached for high crime and misdemeanors, with powers to send for persons and papers. Adopted, Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.) presented the memorial agreed to at the Cuban meeting in New-York a few days since, in favor of Cuban beliggerency, &c. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE LOAN OF 1858. Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee Ways and Meas, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858. He ex plained the reason why in the phrase as to its being the pleasure of the United States" to redeem these bonds. the reference to registered bonds had been struck on by the Senate. It was that the bonds did not contain such an expression, while the coupon bonds did. The Senate amendment also extended the time, giving the option to exchange for the new five per cents, from Feo. 1 to July 1, and making more explicit the provision that the interest should not be allowed on more than one set of bonds. He moved concurrence in all the amendments.

amendments.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. THE SALARY BULL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Sal Mr. KASSON (Rep., lows) moved to reconsider the

vote of last evening, which adopted his amendmen making the reduction of members salaries commence making the reduction of members sataries commence with the beginning of this Congress, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

This is the parliamentary mode in the House of making action final and irrevocable.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to—Yeas, it. Nars.

This is the parliamentary mode in the House of making action final and irrevocable.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to—Yeas, 16; Navs, 94.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. Y.) moved to amend the bill by stilking out that portion referring to the President, and save notice that he would move similar amendments in regard to the Cabinet officers, and to the employes of Congress. They should look not only to the question of the value of the President's time for four years, but to the effect on his future life of having held that office. An ex-President was in substance debarred from the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life—professional, commercial, public or otherwise. That was the ordinary rule. With a single exception it had been the rule of all the Presidents. He did not believe that a President ought to be left at the expiration of his term of office to be impoverished by his position, as was the case with Thomas-Jefferson, to be absolutely exten out by the social duties which his position as an ex-President imposed upon him, so that he should go to his grave utterly bankrupi. The salary of the President had been fixed by the Act of 1893 t25,000, and had so stood till March. 1873. By that same act of 189 the salary of the Vice-President had been fixed at \$2,000, one affir of the President's salary; that of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasnry at \$1,500, or about one-sevents; that of the Secretary of the first time to be worth 25 times as much as that of the first time to be worth 25 times as supposed the President's time to be worth 25 times as much as that of members, but the difference was in view of the fact that by his very position he had a barden limposed upon min for his whole life, which made it proper and jost and equitable that he should be left at the close of his term with sometime like a competency.

Mr. Tre-Main (Rep., N. Y.) moves to amend Mr. Hale's amendment by excluding from the effect of the Sepretary of the Interior, the Ateriorny General, and the Secretary of the Interior,

upon an entirely different ground from that of the members of the House. It had been fixed at a time when \$25,000 in gold was worth far more than \$100,000 was today, in purchasing the necessaries, the elegancies, and the comforts of life. He was at a loss, however, to understand by what process the gentieman from Penasylvania (Mr. Clymer) called upon the House to vote for a law which was unconstitutional; in the expectation that the President would sign such a law, and then leave it to the courts to determine as to its validity. The object of his (Mr. Tremain's) amendment was to leave the Cabinet officers and the second and third efficers of the Government where they had been left by the act which it was now proposed to repeal.

Mr. DAWES (Rop., Mass.) said that he was opposed to the amendment offered by Mr. Hele and to the amendment of the the House the other day, recinforced by the condition of the executive departments of the Government, and he stood in defense of the officers against the proposed legislation. "I feel at liberty," he continued, "to say that nothing could be so unfortunate as for us, in this condition of affairs, to hists upon putting these officers in the position of affairs, to hists upon putting these officers in the position of affairs, to hists upon putting these officers in the position of affairs, to hists upon putting these officers in the position of clutching at increased salaries with one hand and gathering in new taxes with the other; coming to Congress and imploring Congress to meet the current expenses of the Government by imposing new burdens on the people, and then, in the next voice, standing up here and claiming that they of all others shall hold on to their increased salary. No such unfortunate position as that shall be assumed by my aid. I take the liberty to say in behalf of all these men that they are in heart and in spirit cooperating with us in the desire to cut down every unnecessary and extravagant expenditure, whether it be in salaries or in anything else."

Mr. WOO

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.)-" Will the gentleman from

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N, Y.)—"Will the gentleman from Massachusetts permit me to ask whether the President has drawn his increased salary?"

Mr. DAWES—"Oh, I know nothing about such things." (Sarcastic langhter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STORM (Dem., Penu.) said that he had supported the act increasing salaries and was willing to stand by that action; but if the reduction were to take place, he wanted to go through the whole schedule and reduce all the salaries that were then increased.

Mr. TREMAIN, at the request of Mr. Blaine, modified the amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 72; Nays, 193.

Mr. BUTLER (Rec., Mass.), on his name being called.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), on his name being called aid that under the instructions of his State he votes Yea.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendmen
The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendmen

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment (in reference to the President's salary) and it was rejected—Yeas, 70; Nays, 188.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment requiring the members of the present Congress who received tack pay as members of the last Congress to refund by monthly reductions, and directing the Treasurer to communicate the passage of this bill to the exmembers of the last Congress, and to cover into the Treasury the money that should be returned.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had any power to take from ex-members the money drawn by them as back pay!

Mr. POLAND replied that his amendment did not propose to do so.

ose to do so. Mr. BECK-Then, if they have as much right to retait

Mr. BECK—Then, if they have as much right to retain it as the President has to retain his, why undertake to insult them behind their backs and not dare to put the same proposition to the President?

Mr. POLAND went on to speak to his amendment. He had officed it in obedience to the popular judgment. The popular outery had been mainly directed to the back-pay portion of the law, and if the House designed to carry out in good faith that popular judgment, it should compal every man who received that back pay, so far as it could do so, to account for it on his present salary, or in some other way.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved as a substitute for Mr. Poland's amendment, one applying only to members

Mr. Poland's amendment, one applying only to members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress, omitting everything as to ex-members. Mr. POLAND accepted Mr. Holman's amoudment as substitute for his own. ibstitute for his own. Mr. KASSON made the point of order that the amend

nent was unconstitutional.

The SPEAKER said that he did not sit as a judicia officer to decide on constitutional questions. If I

ruled out everything that he considered alteonative tional, his duties would be very much enlarged.

The question was taken on Mr. Holman's amend-ment, and it was agreed to-Yeas, 152, Nays, 101.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) offered an amendment to except from the proposed reduction the employes of Congress, and he spoke in support of that proposi-The amendment was rejected without the Yeas and

The amendment was rejected without the Yeas and Navs.

Mr BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend by adding a proviso requiring all members who had also been members of the preceding Congress, and in which they had received back pay, to return the same to the Treasury. He held that the proposition was logical, but he appealed to the House to come up to the matter squarely and like men, and support a substitute which would be offered for the whole bill by the gentleman from Illinots (Mr. Huribut), fixing the salary at \$6,000, to take effect from the passage of the act. [Crics of "good," good," "that is right."]

Mr. PARKER (Dem. N. H.) spoke on the general question, and said that he had striven against the original measure of last Congress because he thought it unwise and wrong. Referring to the attacks of newspapers, he said that it had been stated by The New York TRIBUNE that he had stumped his district avowing his intention not to receive the back pay, while in fact he had not been on a stump at all, by himself or by any one else in his behalf. On the contrary, it had been fully understood by his political friends and others that he did intend to take the money, and he had taken it. Since this Congress commenced the same paper had reiterated the same slander and falsehood. That paper wanted a little of the honor and honesty of its great founder, Horace Greeley. He stood ready to defend his action, and had no regrets or apploxy to offer; but while he knowed an detested the madness which had characterized some men and a portion of the presson this subject, he bowed to the sentiment of honest people who had pronounced their vertice against the law. He wanted, the receiver cheerfully, to vote to wipe out the whole of the legislation. He wanted the repeal to apply to the hingess as well as the He wanted the repeal to apply to the highest as the lowest, to the President as well as the

men diment, and it was carried by 113 to 70.

Mr. HURLBUT (Rep., Iii.) then offered the following as substitute for the whole bill:

ions of this at a term in repeated risk inconsistent with the provilions of this secretary of the Treasury is required to cover into
be Treasury all sums than may remain undraws or smich nave been
cerived as increased compensation, under the provisions of said act,
approved March 3, 1873, which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. HURLBUT moved the previous question on his

ibstitute.
Mr. DAWES endeavored to get in a proposition bubstitute the bill as reported by the Committee unde substitute the fill as reported by the Committee side.
the Orth instructions.

Mr. BUTLER and others objected and demanded tha

Mr. BUILD, and others objected and an absolute the previous question should be put.

On Mr. Huribut's substitute being again read, it appeared that it had been changed after it was first offered, by fixing the salary of the Speaker and Vice-Fresident at \$0.000 and \$0.000.

Mr. DAWES called attention to it, and claimed that he had a right to debate the proposition in its prescrit form.

form.

The SPEAKER ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. DAWES animadverted on the impropriety The SPEAKER ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. DAWES animalverted on the impropriety of
changing without the knowledge of the House, a proposition that was pending before it.

After remarks by Mr. ICROUNSE (Rep., Neb.) and by
Messrs. PERRY (benn., N. Y.) and WHITEHOUSE (Lib.
Rep., N. Y.), the House seconded, 141 to 48, the previous
question on Mr. Huribut's substitute, and the main
question was ordered, Yeas, 167; Nars, 166.

The question was taken on substituting Mr. Huribut's
proposition for the pending bill and all amendments
thereto, and it was, and much excitement and after several changes of votes from Nay to Yea, agreed to—Yeas,
188; Nays, 140.

38; Nays, 130. A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the ta-de, the Yeas and Nays having been refused on, the lat

ter motion.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS (Dem., N. Y.) then moved to adjourn. [Cries of "No," "No," and much confusion and

excitement.]
Mr. HALE (Rep., Mc.) rose to close the debate, but
was met with the cries of "Vote," "Vote."

adjoint. [Cries of "No. No. and shack contains and Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) rose to close the debate, but was met with the cries of "Vote," "Vote."

Mr. CESSNA (Rep., Penn.) made the point of order that Mr. Hale had waived his right.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.), amid increased confusion and with more than usual earnestness of manner, stated his objections to the substitute. He said that the reason why he could not vote for it was because it did not unio what had been done had March. He had witnessed this evening a repetition of the seene of had March. When he sat in his seat, then struggling to be heard, he fad been mot with the same treatment as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) had met on this occasion. As history repeated itself in that respect, so it would repeat itself in the judgment of the people on this transaction. He had been then willing to hide his time, and he was now willing to bide his time. The country could discern between the measure to which the House had given the go-by a moment ago and the substitute now before it. For one, he would wash his hands of this bill. He would vote against it, and, if it were defeated, he would next Monday present to the House once more an opportunity to undo all that had been done in that unfortunate measure of hast March, so far as the Constitution would permit it to be done.

Mr. GAKFIELD (Rep., Ohio) argued in favor of taking the substitute as the only practical method of reaching a conclusion on the matter before the holidays. He had voted at every stage for the most stringent and sweeping measure of repeal and retrenchment in reference to this bill, but he asked his friends and the House to consider if on the last and final vote that could be had before the holidays on the naked question whether their salaries should be reduced from \$1.500 to \$4.000, they should vote no. He would not take such a responsibility. He was not willing to go before the country for the next three weeks in the attitude of having voted against the only po

I have.

COX (Dem., N. Y.) did not believe that the substi-

could have.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) did not belive that the substitute contained a fair expression of the opinions of the House, and he would, therefore, vote against it.

In reply to various questions the SPEAKER stated that if the House refused to order the bill to a third reading the bill would fail; but that if it was ordered to a third reading the previous question would then be exhausted, and a motion might be interposed to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back forthwith another bill.

The House then proceeded to, vote on ordering the bill, with instructions to report back forthwith another bill.

The House then proceeded to, vote on ordering the bill, with the state of the proceeded to give he seed to street a bill of the engressed and read a third time. It was no of dered, by 159 Yeas, to 168 Nays.

Mr. HURLEUT then got control of the measure, and yielded the floor to Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), who proceeded to give his views on the matter. He called the House to witness that he had hitherto taken no part in the debate. He feit that course on his part was due to immself and the Republican party. He had supported the substitute offered by his friend from llinois (Mr. Hurlbut) because he looked upon it as a compromise. He spoke of the howl of the newspapers as having been provoked because their dirty sueets were not allowed to go through the mails free. It was on that account that Congress had been pursued with 43 Jackass mad power. The trouble had arisen from the fact that members did not stand together, but that they ist the man up there (pointing to the reporters' gallerry who lived by the

bounty of Congress, write distribes against them, and blacken them all over, until the whole world was made to believe that members of Congress were worse than other men, lastead of being as they were, the chosen of the mation, and better as a class than men in any other profession—clergymen, lawyers, or doctors—for when a clerayman got into Congress he was not specially conspicuous for virtue any more than the rest of them were. [Laughter.] He argued that the salary fixed by the act of March, 1873, was not too high. He had gone for it, not for his own benefit, because the difference was of very little consideration to him, but in order that poor men. who had raised themselves by ability and industry, and had secured the confidence of their constituents, might be able to keep their families in Washington during the sossion without naving to live in attics.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in the midst of great confusion, and surrounded by members from all sides of the House, applanding and encouraging him, and laughing at his good points. It was atterly impossible for the reporter to get more than a very slight idea of his speech. At its close, the Drevious question was demanded by Mr. HURLBURT, and was seconded.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on ordering the main question.

After a notice by the SPEAKER that this was the point where, if the previous question was not ordered, a notion to recommit the bill would be in order, the main question was ordered—Yeas, 131; Nays, 130.

The question was ordered—Yeas, 131; Nays, 130.

The question was ordered—Yeas, 131; Nays, 130.

The vess and Nays were demanded, but refused, and the bill was passed on a division, 122 to 74.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, and then, at 9 o'clock, the House adjourced.

THE NEW HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

AYING OF THE CORNER-STONE AT POUGHKEEPSIE-A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE COAL-FIELDS

AND NEW-ENGLAND. The occasion of the laying of the corner

stone of the new bridge that is to span the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie called forth a large gathering resterday. The trains on the Hudson River and Pough seepsie and Eastern Railroads came in laden with visit A special train from Hartford, contain ing Mayor H. C. Robinson, the members of the ommon Council, and a number of promi nent citizens of Hartford, came through from that city over the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad in three ours and 40 minutes, the quickest time made over the line. The invited guests gathered at the Morgan House, where they were received by Mayor Eastman, P. P. Dickinson, Secretary of the Bridge Company, and others Soon after 12 o'clock the various organizations which were to take part in the celebration formed in Marketst. The Grand Marshal was Col. George Parker, whos aids were Robert Sandford, Peiton C. Husted, H. S Jewett, E. Parker, George Carson, Egbert Smith, James Mabbett. The procession included a detachment of vot eran volunteers under the command of Capt. Wm. Platt, 11st Regiment, four fire companies, students at Eastman College, Kuights of Pythias, United Orde of American Mechanics, St. Peter's T. A. B. Society German Turners, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows Poughkeepsie Lodge No. 226, F. & A. M.; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templars, and 50 carriages occupied by invited guests. The procession passed on to Reynold's Hill, on the summit of which the castern tower of the bridge is to be erected, and the corner-sions of which was to be laid.

to Reynold's Hill, on the summit of which the castern tower of the bridge is to be erected, and the cornerstone of which was to be laid.

The Masonie ceremonies were witnessed by a very large throng. M. W. Junior Grand Warden James W. Hasted acted as Grand Master; R. W. O. D. M. Bather as Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Stephen S. Marshail as Senior Grand Warden; Bro. Henry V. Meyers as Grand Treasurer; R. W. John C. Baak as Grand Secretary; the Roy. P. R. Hawkhurst as Grand Chaplain. There were also present M. W. Wm. E. Pine, Grand Master of New-Jersey, the officers and members of the lodges and commandery of Poughteepsic and Peekskil.

After the Grand Chaplain had invoked the divine blessing on the success of the enterprise, the various worsing tools were distributed by the Grand Master to the Senior and Junior Wardens. The stone was lowered into place, tested and found to be true. The offerings of wine, corn, and oil were made, and the ceremonies were closed by the singing of an ode.

In the back part of the stage was a large colored map showing the route of the proposed new railroad, the bridge, and the railroad connections. The parquet was floored over, and three large tables were set. About 300 persons ast down to dinner. Aniong the prominent persons assembled, in addition to those already mentioned, were Mayor Cullen of Boston, J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Consulting Engineer of the Bridge Company; A. L. Dennis of Jorsey City; E. O. Eaton, the well-known outleer, of Troy; the Hon. J. O. Wnitchouse, member of Congress from the Datchess District; Samuel Sloan, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the Hon. Myer Palmer of Amenia, Mayor Robinson of Hartford; the Hon. George B. Lent of Poughkeepsie; Theodore Cleveland, counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and others.

Mayor Eastman welcomed the guests of the city, and

the Hon. George B. Lent of Poughkaepsie; Theodore Cieveland, counsel of the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company, and others.

Mayor Eastman welcomed the guests of the city, and especially thanked those from the Key Stone State, who represented the leading raifroad interests of the nation, for the aid they had extended to the enterprise. Cyrus Swan read a number of letters of regret, including one from the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and another from Gov. Dix. The first regular toast; The Bridge, was assumed to A. L. Dennis, President of the Bridge Company; but as ne laughingly assured his auditors that he had only agreed to furnish the materials for the bridge, while the Mayor had promised to do all the funktors, the latter was obliged to take his place. He sketched the history and proposets of the enterprise, and closed by calling upon Theodore Cuyler of Philodelphia to speak in honor of the second toast, "The State of Pennsylvania, her freights of coal and ore," Among the other toasts were, "New-England—her manufactures and population," Mayor Cullen of Boston; "The State of New York," Judge H. A. Nelson; "The railway system connecting New-England and the Wosk," the Hon. Homer Raimsdell.

The dimensions of the proposed bridge are as follows; Hent of railroad track above the water, 190 feet; length of water span, 2,125 feet; land approaches, 1,080 feet; distance between plers, 500 feet; hight of piers from bed of river, 210 feet; total weight of masonry in structure, 2,000,000 tons; total weight of masonry in structure, 2,000,000 tons; total weight of masonry in strucking from the coal-fields to New-England and to New-York City, and from the West to the East by the Pennsylvania Raifroad, Erie Railway, Midland Raifroad and conditions to the second to the Raif way, Midland Raifroad and conditions to the second to the conditions of the second to the second to the Raiffond and conditions of the second to the Raiffond and conditions to the second conditions to the second conditions to the second conditions to the second condition

England and to New-York City, and from the West to the East by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Eric Railway, Midland Railroad and connections in the West, and Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, Connecticut West-ern Railroad, and the Bostou, Hartford and Eric Rail-road and connections in the East.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL QUESTION

OV. BOOTH AHEAD-HIS FRIENDS FEAR TREACHERY SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 .- The Senate and Assembly, in joint convention at Sacramento, to-day voted for United States Senator for the long term. The first ballot stood: Booth, 57; Farley, 41; Shafter, 28. It s conceded on all sides that Senatorial matters are in a ritical position. Eight or ten men, pelieved to be sound against railroad monopoly and in favor of Booth, ell away; but it is hoped they may yet come to his side. LATER.-The fact that Booth gained one vote in the Joint Convention over the vote of yesterday in the Senate and Assembly has made the railroad party desperate. Cole has withdrawn. Another ballet will be taken to-morrow. It is reported that the opponents of Booth are using money lavishly, hoping to prevent him getting four votes which are necessary to elect him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Kentucky Legislature is again considerng a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention. The temperance people of Kentucky have called a State Convention, to meet at Frankfort on

The Alabama Senate has unseated Hatch, Republican Senator for Hale County, who was elected last Spring to ill a vacancy. It seems that Hatch, three years ago, while postmaster at the county seat of Hale County, stole moneys and charged the crime on his; clerk, but afterward confessed and made restitution.

Philadelphia newspapers are for the most part jubilant over the adoption of the new Constitution.
The Press says: "The sovereign has resumed his scepter, and the only king we honor in this Republic, the King People, has come back, after a long lapse and a deep sleep, to look after his own." The Age adorns its col-umns with a spread-eagle and calls the result a new Declaration of Independence, adopted by a peaceful revolution. The Inquirer, which has opposed the Conrevolution. The Inquirer, which has opposed the Constitution because it honestly thought it ought to be rejected on account of its defects, and another and better one speedily substituted, says: "We cannot easily conceive a case where the people in imposing laws upon themselves would make a mistake. If we were to suppose any such case, it would be that of yesterday. But we prefer to believe that the mistake has been ours, or to leave it to time, which inexorably tests all things, to decide whether our objections to the new Constitution were wisely or unwisely urged." The Ledger thinks the people have been patient, but "they have at last warned all the Rings, big and little, here and elsewhere, that their time has come."

A NEVADA HOTEL BURNED-FIVE LIVES LOST. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.-The Dayton Hotel, at Dayton, Nev., was destroyed by fire last night. I. D. Gould, Thomas Younger, John Norton, H. Nash, and Mr. Clyster were burned to death.

. The next meeting of the Cornell Investigating uses will be held at Ithaca Friday, Dec. 19, at 10 a. m. Committee will be held at times Priday, Dec. 19, at 10 a.m...

By the explosion of a boiler in the Independent coal unine, Contra Costa Country, Cal., Tuesday night, John Hayes and James Daloy were instantly killed, and David Williams dangerously

.Francis Massey, who pretended at Cape May last Summer to be a British lord, but was discovered to be an importor and fied in diagrace, afterward going to England, is expected in Philadel-phia be-morrow by the meanminp Peansylvania, from Liverpool, its will be arreated promptly. ... The Joint Committee of the Albany Board of

Supervisors and Common Council has resolved to apply early to the log-islature to make an appropriation so that work may be resumed at once on the new Capitol with a full force. Gov. Dix and the Capitol Com-missioners are prepared to second this socion. missioners are prepared to record this action.

Liout. Hodson of the 4th Cavalry, with 40 men.

"struck" a bend of indian raiders Den. 10, on the West Fork of the
Ruscos, killed nine, wounded many more, and captured 51 supmain
The charred remuns of a man killed and beneath by Rissess hars been
taged out for them these Fore and some the captured of the chart hars been

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA. PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN FOR CRUSHING THE REBEL

LION-DISCUSSION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION. MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873. A council of war has been appointed consisting of Gens. Jose Concha, Caballero de Rodas, Val-maseda, and Portilla, to examine the plan of a campaign submitted by Brig. Gen. Donato, for the complete crushing of the Cuban insurrection.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.-The slavery question is now serionsly discussed among slave-owners. According to tele-grams and letters from Spain, the Government is determined to bring the question before the Cortes for action out desires the slave-owners to propose some plan, making the abolition of slavery a certainty, without injuring seriously the agricultural prosperity of the island Many prominent slave-owners are in favor of treating slaves like contracted Chinamen. It is doubtful whether the Cortes would sanction such or a similar plan. The number of members of the Havans Abolition Society i increasing.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA. BISHOPS TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873. An ordinance is officially promulgated to day ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their in stallation, shall swear to maintain the completest sub ordination to the State and cooperation in the suppres ion of all disloyal intrigues.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER. WHEN THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY IS TO BEGIN.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1878. The official inquiry into the collision of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn on the part of the British authorities will open at Greenwich on the 30th

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE BILL TO EMPOWER THE GOVERNMENT TO NOM INATE MAYORS OF CITIES-THE SALARY OF PRESIDENT MACMARON INCREASED.

VERSALLES, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

The Assembly to-day, despite the opposition of the Left, decided to discuss the bill empowering the Government to nominate mayors of cities immediately after the budget is acted upon.

The Committee on Finance to-day voted to increase the salary of President MacMahon, in order to enable him to give fêtes at Paris. This action does not imply the removal of the National Capital to Paris.

> THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. PIFTY ARRESTS AT BARCELONA.

Madrid, Wednesday, Dec 17, 1873. Fifty arrests have been made at Barcelona of persons engaged in the recent demonstration in favor of declaring Barcolona an independent canton.

A dispatch to The Standard says: The force besieging Cartagena have occupied the San Antonio suburb. The attack is vigorously made.

THE ATCHEENESE WAR. DEFEAT OF THE SULTAN'S ARMY. SINGAPORE, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873. The body of Dutch troops under the com-

mand of Gen. Van Swieten, which lately landed on the

coast of Atcheen, bave had an engagement with the Sultan's army and defeated it. Panano, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873. Alrumor is current here that the Atcheenese made a night attack upon the Dutch forces, surprising them A heavy battle was fought, the result of which is not

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN FINANCES

London, Thursday, Dec. 18-5 a. m. The Times this morning editorially approves of Secretary Richardson's additional taxation proposi tions, and thinks the demand for retrenchment is inop portune, in view of the large expenditures necessitated by the Cuban difficulty.

The Times says that without a surplus of revenue the return to specie payments will be indefinitely post-poned. Ir Congress desires to practice economy, it might relinquish the back salaries. The Times does not believe that increased taxation will be voted this session.

GERMANY AND SPAIN. DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN VESSELS IN THE SOOLOO ARCHIPPLAGO-THE INQUIRY AT

MANILA-PROTEST OF THE GERMAN CONSUL. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 .- The China Press says the German brig Marie Louise was captured on ac count of her having been found at anchor among the Scolor Islands, a very little distance off the land. The brig Gazelle, also German, was likewise captured at a distance of four or five miles from the coast, according to the account of her captain. These two vessels were loaded with arms and other countions of war. The Graman Consul was present at the inquiry into the matter. He had received official information of the affair, and heart the declaration of his countrymen before the tribunal which adjudged that the capture of the vessels was under laws established from the earliest days of legislation in Spain, and which is in the earliest days of egislation in Spain, and which is a strict conformity with trouvals for the same purpose other countries. The Marie Louise was not only foun anchored off the coast of the Socioo Islands, but had, be fore anchoring, already discharged a portion of he cargo, thereby violating all laws of contraband. The Capisin of the Marie Louise remained on shoard of the ship. The people who made off from the ship were Mr Field and the second mate. The Capisin and the German Consul presented a protest customary in these cases, which with the minutes of the matter have sheen forwarded through the local authorities to the Homo Government, who will give final decision according to Spanish law.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NVASION OF HONDURAS FROM COSTA RICA-NICA RADUA CONSIDERED IN A STATE OF WAR-THE

POSITION OF COSTA RICA. PANAMA, Dec. 8 .- According to the official ductic, the Republic of Nicaragua is considered to be in a state of war, in consequence of the expedition of tol. Tinoco from Costa Rica, which, on the 23d of November, occupied Corpus, in the Department of Chol uteca, in Hondurss, and near to the frontier of Nica

vember, occupied Corpus, in the Department of Choluteca, in Honduray, and near to the frontier of Nicaragua. Not much fear is entertained that he will succeed, as Honduras may be considered pacified, and considerable forces from Salvador and Cuatemala still occupy that State. But, inasmuch as the said expedition proceeds from the side of Costa Rica, and its chiefs are Nicaraguans, the latter Republic has put its forces on a war footing to be prepared for any event and to maintain public order and security. This the Government does with great recret; its people are taken away from their peaceful employments, and the public treasury is wasted on warlike preparations instead of improvements. In the mean time Gen. Espinosa, basing that Van Severn had attacked. Timeco and received a check, intrenched himself in Despondato to await a junction with Van Severn and receive reinforcements to continue the attack on Timeco. Nearagua has naturally, says the Semanal Nicaraguanse, taken the alarm at air this, and blames the President of Costa Rica, who seems to invite war, in the hopos to conceal his bankruptcy and the horrors of a general conflagration. The conviction is also general that Costa Rica equipseed in the expeditition of Palacios in the General Sacrman in the actack he made on Honduras. Ronduras has given in its adhesion to the treaty of alliance between Salvador, Nicaragua, it has sent froups to protect that State against the tareatened invasion from Costa Rica.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The borough of Huntingdon in England has dected Mr. Karslake, Conservative, to the riouse

The Papal Nuncio at Paris has been informed that the Archbishops of Paris, Cambray, and Valencia have been elevated to the College of Cardinals. A TEA PARTY CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- The Centennial Foa Party arranged for by the ladies of the Centennial Ward Committee, came off to-night according to pro-gramme. The Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, connected by a covered bridge, were crowded to the utmost, many hundreds being unable to gain ad-mission. It is estimated that ten thousand people mission. It is estimated that ten thousand people were present. There was an entertainment for children in the afternoon, attended by several thousand persons, young and old. The evening tea dranking was in Horticultural Hall, the tables being beautifully decorated. The other exercises were in the Academy of Music, the meeting being presided over by the Hon. Wn. A. Armstrong of Penusylvania. Addresses were delivered by the presiding officer, the Hon. A. R. Boteler of West Virginia, and James H. Campbell of this city. Several hundred indies, attired in the Martha Washington style, were present, scaled together in the parquet. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Centennial Committee, was presented during the evening, by Mayor Stokely, with a handsome gavel made of the wood upon which the old Liberty Bell was originally mounted.

HONORS TO DEAD JURISTS. ALBANY, Dec. 17 .- The members of the State

Bac met in the Assembly Chamber this noon to express their regret at the death of Judge R. W. Peckham, lost on the Ville du Havre. The seats and gallectes were all filled. Mathew Hare stated the abject of the most the and spoke of the heat and business ------

deceased in the bar and on the bench of the State, The Hon. Amasa J. Parker was chosen to preside and nassed a cullogy of the deceased. Vice-Presidents, Socretarion, and a Committee on Resolutions were also appointed and a Committee having resired, the Hon. J. V. L. Penyn The Committee having resired, the Hon. J. V. L. Penyn feelingly called attention to the death of Judge Nelson, and Judge Potter referred to the death of the Hon. John M. Parker. The resolutions were then procented by Judge Raymolds. After enlogistic remarks by Judge Bullard, Greene, Kingsley, and others, the resolutions were adopted.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

To strend the fineral of Judge Nelson—J. V. L. Puro, Home. Scales, Mead George W. Miller, and Mosk.

To attend the fineral of Judge Miller, Potter, and Dasfords, and Means. Watren S. Keller and Wu. Lassieg.

To prepare a memorial of Judge Peckam—Judge Campbell, S. O. Sheparl, A. J. Parker, jr. Paul F. Georg, and Gravnith Tremain.

Judge Reynolds read a letter from Lyman Tremain, which closed with a suggression that the members of the bar cause a likeness of the deceased Judge to be painted and placed in the room of the Court of Appeals.

Win. M. Evaris then spoke at some length with deep feeling and elequence, after which the meeting adjourned.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHEAT, OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18-1 a. m. Synopus for the past 24 hours.

The barometer continues highest in the Gulf states, and it is lowest in the lower lake region.
From this region westward to the Upper Missouri Valley the pressure has increased with light north-westerifwinds, with lower temperature, and generally clear

weather. Clear weather with light winds and caims are reported from Lake Erie southward over the Ohio Valley.
Tennessee, and the Eastern Guif States.
Partly cloudy weather, with a slight rise of temperature, prevails in New-England, the Middle Stales, and
the eastern portion of the lower lake region.
Light rain is reported from Pittsburgh and Nerfotk,
and forgy weather continues on the Middle and East
Atlantic coasts.

Atlantic coasts. Probabilities.

For the North-West and the upper lake region clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature, will prevail, the pressure in these districts slowly increasing, with northerly to variable winds.

For the Onio Valley and thence southward over Tennessee and the Eastern Guif States and north-sastward to the Atlantic Coast, generally clear weather, with but slight change of temperature in the Mississippt Valley on Thursday night.

For the eastern portion of the lower lake region, cloudy weather with light rain, followed by clear weather and a slight fall of temperature in the afternoon.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising tem perature, with less pressure and generality clear weather, except on the immediate coast, where fog and possibly areas of light harn will prevail.

For the causal regions no decided fall of temperature is anticipated.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA EXCHANGE. HAYAYA, Dec. 17.—Richange quiet; on the linited States, 60 fays, communer, 75-077, per cont premium; abort sight, 700-81, per cont premium, abort sight, 700-81 per contemporarium, son tendon, 112-0-115 per cont premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Touring, Dec. 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheel dail and lower sales of Anber Michana, cash and Documber, at \$1.49; January, \$1.54; February, \$1.54; No. 2 Red, \$1.45. Corn dail and lower as 67 by for High Mired, cash; \$770...\$ sanary. Onto firm and in fair demand at 55 by-66; for No. 1.44. for No. 2. January. Clover Seeds form at \$5.35 cash. Breased Hors dull at \$5.85. Reception—5.000 bush. Wheat; 7.000 bush. Corn. Shipments—2.000 bush. Williamsoros, N. C., Dec. 17.—Fairtis Turpentine from at \$9.200 bush. Corn. Shipments—2.000 bush. Sales Williamsoros, N. C., Dec. 17.—Fairtis Turpentine from at \$9.200 bush. Corn. Shipments—2.000 bush. Sales Williamsoros, N. C., Dec. 17.—Fairtis Turpentine from at \$9.200 bush. Corn. Shipments—2.000 bush. Sales Williamsoros, N. C., Dec. 17.—Fairtis Turpentine from at \$9.200 bush. Corn. Shipments—2.000 bush. Corn. S

Caucano, Dec. 17.—Carras—Societa about 1,500; market quiet; a few lots of good to fair abive steers soid at \$6.00; market quiet; 55.210.85.50; with entras at \$6.00; monmou Terans, \$7.285.50; stockers, \$2.500.83.75. Shinments, 1,500.

Hous—Receipts about 14,000, but pens filled with forcase receipts; market moleculety series; packets buying sparingh vt \$4.55.083.75; shippers, \$4.65083.85. Shipments nearly 12,000.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET. PROFIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 17.—Print Cloths firm, with a moderate sames at 6 of 6 up. for standard and extra, with some course goods held

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Dec. 12, with order and Steamship Magnolla, Kempton, Savannah Nov. 13, with order and steam to W. R. Garrison. | For other Ship News see Second Page.

Stambine Rossis, Wroming, and Greece, for Livermool; America for Bressen; Perit, for Bermants, Peter Jebson, for Gork for arelease, Nearly all of the short of the manufacture of their dects, but probable and one to to see an account of the thick for prevailing.)

SATANNAN. Des. 17.—Arrived, stesmalips Darlen, from Liverpool via.

SATANNAN. Des. 17.—Arrived, stesmalips Darlen, from Liverpool via.

Bernnda: Orient from Boston; Somerest, from Providence, bark Swmatra, from Bremen. Cleared, schrs. Winner, for Jackson ribr; Annie

R. Bahoork, for Satilfa River. Salled, bark Moutreal, for distriction.

Passed out from the Tybes, U. S. monitor Maniattion, for Key West.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following results have sailed for American ports: Spain, Wisconsin, Phoenician, Gellion. The following results have sarrived out from American ports: Sagnessy, Norsk Play, Area dise, Mrs., Robetas, Picon, Dana, Aice.

Hayana, Dec. 17.—The steamship Oilty of Harana, from New York, arrived here bills morning.

This surprising performance will soon lists next Monday evening.

Buker's Chocolate. Chocolate, ges Bakures.

Metal Springs, the Pititess Iron Finger Pads, and re scalually cured by the Elastric Those, field Breadway

Baker's Chocolate.
Agood up of Cocon is easily had, if you will insist an your groom insting W. Baken & Co.'s Breakfast Cocon. MARKIED. Carter, Mr. Robert L. Burnett to Mrs. Wendell.
NICOLL.—VAN WTCK—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the Colleges
Reformed Datch thursh, our Fifth are and Porty-exhibits, by Re
Dr. Inshow, Githert O. F. Shoul of New York, City to Ann. Vi
Wyck, daughter of the Iste Roy, Robert P. Lee, D. D., of Man
gomery, N. V.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with full name and address. ACKRIMAN—Suddenly, on Monday, the 15th inst., James D. Askerman, is the 60th year of his age.

The fraceal services will be held at his late residence in Websterners, near Southest, Jerost City Hights, on Thursday evering, at 7's related. The remains will be taken to Becchwood Cemetery for anterwent.

AVIS-Monday evening, Dec. 15 Charles Davis, aged 62 years. (1AVIs—Manday evening, Dec. 13 Charles Davis, agen to year, Belsistres and friends are instead to attend to funeral arrives at his late condense, Bergen Foint, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 p. m. The re-mains will be removed to directwood Cemetery on Feight monitor. KNNON—On the Lith last. Varuam S., jr., only chied of the late Varuam S. and Margie I. Kenyon, aged 5 years. (It remains were removed to Middlernite, Herkimer Co., for intermed). His remains were removed to Middlerette, Herkimer Co., for intermed.
LOUNES—At Mr. Vernon, on Monday, Dec. 15, Jones P. Loines, M. D.
Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend the four-rat
services at his late residence, at 1 o'clo's p. m., on Thursday 15th
inst. Carriages at St. Vernon to meet train leaving Grand Center
Depot at 12 m., N., Y. and N. H. B. R.

MAIA (ORV — In this city, Dec. 17, Mrs. Abigail Mailory, aged 85 jeacs, without Marcas D. Mailory of Woodbury, Coun.
Friends of family are invited to attend the transact from her tale residence, 120 West Tweaterbist, 10 a.m., Friday, Dec. 19.
Competited appears bisses cope.

Connectical papers pinase copr.

RUSSELL.—On the 16th inst., Catharine C. Russell, in the 61st year of

RUSSELL—On the 16th inst., Ashbariae C. Russell, in the 61st year of her age.
The fourcal sergrees will be held from the residence of her herotheriniaw. A. P. Merkirs, one of Bergen and Barrison-area, Jestey Car,
N. J., at 3 o'cook p. m., on Thursday, the 18th linst. The remains
will be taken to Nysas for interment.

SKAMAN—On Wednesday, Bec. 17. Ann C., wife of John F. Segman
and daughter of Klasheth and the late Rollward N. Ribetta.
Relatives and fromds are extend to attend the funeral at No. 95 Comberlandad. Browslays, on Naturals, 20th unst., at 2 o'clock p. at
NTURGES—On Twoday. Dec. 16. Lotinop J. Sturges, late of the from
NTURGES—On Twoday. Dec. 16. Lotinop J. Sturges, late of the first
at on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'c o'chieva. Relatives and
friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SUTTON—On Westmeday, 17th December, Frank Mills, no of Singham B, and Marr L. Sutton, aged 18 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral on Saturals, the 20th inst., at 10 by o'clock a. m., from the
residence of ire parents, 752 Fifth-are.

WARD—At Rast Orange, N. J., Dec. 16. Later C., wife of Heary H.

WARD—At Rest Orange, Internations.

Ward, previous at her late residence, Central-are, near Harrison-st. Fiftender afternoon, at it o'clock. Priceds from the city can leave Barelsy-st. for Brick Church Station, M. and K. R. K., at 1:10 p. m. Barelsy-st. for first values as a state of the Williams, in the Gibb year of his age.

In the Gibb year of his age.

Sun real services will be held at the Second-are. M. E. Church. oer. Oue-bundred and-inneleenth at. Harlem, on Fraise, the 19th inst, at I p. m. Friends and realizes of the family, and those of his brother in-less. Those B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe for the week sading SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WHONKSDAY at 11:30 a.m., and WHONKSDAY at 12:30 a.m., and SATURDAY at 12m.

Horac and Coupe Wunted—In EXCHANGE for a new fest-class, \$700 Plane, to be selected from manufacturer's stock by the purchaser. Aurone maining to get a valuable prece of, preparty, that can't at its head of in trace nard times, will find it profitable to address W. C. PORD, 97 Clarkets, Broadyn.

Gents' Seal Caps. Mullers, Gloves, and Gaustiete. LADIES FURS. WARNOCK & Co., Hatters, 519 Speadway

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remodica.
The standard remodice for all diseases of the lungs are ACRENCE'S.
PULMONIC SYSTE. NGIRNOK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKK PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are

PILMONIC SYRIP, SCHRNCK'S SEAWERD TORIC, and SCHRNCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy curs is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHRNCK, of Philadelphia compais unrevaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Palmonic Syrap ripens the morbid matter is the image; natures thrown it off by an easy expensionation, for when the philagen on matter is ripe a slight cough will three it off, the patient has rest, and the league height to be the Pulmonic Syrap to de takes, Schenck's Mandeath Pills, and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanes the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandeath Pills and schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and atternative the sliver is soon relived.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and atternative the sliver is soon relived.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and atternative the alical of the same, each of which is composed, mixen with the food and the Palmonic Syrap with water provided then the league heat and the patient will survey get well once is taken to prevent treah cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. SCHRNCK, either personally extra placer, and the results placer, and as so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner of Side, and Archata. Philadelphia.

For a thorough examination with his respironments. By SCHRNCK harrys \$0.9 Schenck's and son the patient will survey get well for a principal office, corner of Side, and Archata. Philadelphia.

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